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PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: April 11,1931. No. 10,722 / 31.

376,744

Jan. 8, 1932. No. 607/32.

One Complete Left: Jan. 11, 1932.

Complete Accepted: July 11, 1932.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

No. 10,722, A.D. 1931.

Apparatus for Creating Spreading Rays of Coloured Light.

We, HOLOPHANE LIMITED, a company organised and existing under the laws of Great Britain, and Rollo Gillespie Williams, a British subject, both of Holophane House, Elverton Street, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1, England, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

The present invention relates to improvements in apparatus for forming radiating bands of coloured light on a flat surface such as the wall or curtain of a cinema. Apparatus has already been proposed for this purpose but the arrangements suggested have been costly to manufacture and expensive to operate.

The present invention is designed to provide a form of apparatus of an inexpensive nature which can be operated with the use of a single light source.

The invention comprises a lighting device in which the light source is arranged behind the apex of a V-shaped opening in an opaque screen with coloured translucent screens overlapping the edges of the said V-opening.

To carry out the invention in its preferred form, we provide a container for the lamp of opaque material preferably with a black inner wall surface. A lamp socket is mounted on one wall of this container and a V-shaped opening is provided on the opposite wall. On the inner side of the wall with this opening asuitable framework is provided adapted to support plates of glass or other translucent material

which will vary in colour according to the bands of colour it is desired to throw on the wall or the like.

When these plates are in position their edges overlap and close the apex of the Vopening and extend along the edges of said opening substantially parallel with said edges.

In use the light source in the container beneath the opening produces a series of bands or rays of colour on the wall or like surface radiating out from a central point. It will be readily understood that any desired series of bands of colours may be obtained by changing the coloured plates in the **V**-opening of the container. Very attractive effects are obtained by

Very attractive effects are obtained by fitting a red plate overlapping one edge and a green plate overlapping the opposite edge of said opening

site edge of said opening.

It should be understood that the apparatus forming this invention may be employed in connection with other lighting apparatus, for instance a cornice lighting trough. Very fine effects may be obtained by arranging in such a trough a central opaque plate with a V-opening and the above described coloured plates overlapping the edges of said V-opening.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1931. SEFTON-JONES, O'DELL & STEPHENS,

Chartered Patent Agents, 285, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, Agents for the Applicants.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

No. 607, A.D. 1932.

Improvements in Apparatus for Creating Spreading Rays of Coloured Light.

We, HOLOPHANE LIMITED, a company organised and existing under the laws of Great Britain, and Rollo Gillespie Williams, a British subject, both of 70 Holophane House, Elverton Street, Vin[Price 1/-]

cent square, London, S.W.1, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

The present invention relates to improvements in the apparatus for forming

radiating bands of coloured light on a the container that the filament is approxiflat surface such as a wall described in our patent application No. 10,722/31.

In this application we have described a 5 lighting device in which the light source is arranged belind the apex of a Vshaped opening in an opaque screen provided with several coloured translucent screens overlapping the edges of the said 10 V-shaped opening.

Experiments have shown that any form of opening may be employed for the pur-pose in view, although for many purposes. a V-shaped opening is preferable to any

15 other form of opening.

Instead of a single aperture in the container a series of apertures may be employed with their corresponding plates of translucent material in several colours. 20. Again instead of a single lamp a series of lamps may be employed in the same container coacting with a series of corresponding apertures,

The best results are obtained from a lamp with a filament of the form known as-'horseshoë". The lamp is so placed in mately at right angles to the surface to be illuminated and with the gap in the filament between the ends of the horseshoe running parallel with said surface or at a small angle in relation to it. The aperture or apertures in the container are always in a plane approximately parallel with the plane of the lamp filament. These apertures are either completely or partly filled with light transmitting material arranged to form clearly defined bands of colour in a design on a flat surface in not less than two colours and . in the absence of coloured screens white bands and shadow bands. The interior surfaces of the container on which the light falls may be formed of any suitable light absorbing or non-reflecting material.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1932. SEFTON-JONES, O'DELL & STEPHENS,

Chartered Patent Agents, 285, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, Agents for the Applicants.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Apparatus for Creating Spreading Rays of Coloured Light.

. We, Holophane Limited, a company organised and existing under the laws of form of apparatus for this purpose of an Great British subject; both of the light source which apparatus can be operated with the use of a single light source.

The contract of the laws of the law of the light source which apparatus can be operated with the use of a single light source.

In contract light source to the apparatus tion and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described 55 and ascertained in and by the following statement:

An apparatus has been suggested for producing lighting effects in connection with theatrical stage lighting or similar 60 phoces where coloured lighting is re-quired. Such apparatus has comprised an oblong box made of wood or metal within which electric lighting lamps are fixed, one side of said box being formed 65 with openings and fitted with one or more slides each containing openings alter-nately fitted with coloured glass. These slides were designed to be moved back-wards and forwards by means of levers or 70 other similar devices for the purpose of producing any desired colour lighting afford which is evenly distributed and

diffused. The present invention relates to im-75 provements in apparatus for forming radiating bands of coloured light on a radiating bands of coloured ugut on Figure 2 is a plan view of Figure 1 flat surface such as the wall or curtain. Figure 2 is a plan view of Figure 1

of a cinema and is designed to provide a inexpensive nature involving a box con- 80

In contra distinction to the apparatus for producing lighting effects suggested, 85 only the light direct from the light source is required and all other light must be removed since reflected light from the interior walls of the box containing the light source must tend to destroy the 90 clearly defined radiating bands of colour the invention is designed to produce.

Briefly stated our invention comprises a lighting device in which the light source Is positioned in a container with interior wall surfaces formed of light absorbing or non-reflecting material behind an opening in the wall of said container with coloured translucent acreens overlapping the edges of the said opening arranged 100 to form clearly defined bands of colour in a predetermined design on a flat sur-

Our invention is shown by way of example in the accompanying drawings in 105 which:-

Figure 1 is a side view of a container in position against a wall surface.

376,744 showing a V-shaped aperture. view but the lamp must be so placed in Figure 3 is a sectional side view on the the container that its filament 9 is line A—B of Figure 2. approximately at right angles to the surface to be illuminated and with the gap in the filament between the ends of the Figure 4 is a sectional side view of a 5 multiple lamp unit. Figure 5 is a plan view, partly broken horseshoe running parallel with said surface or at a small angle in relation to it. away, of Figure 4 and Figure 6 is a perspective view on a smaller scale of the device shown in The aperture or apertures in the container are always in a plane approxi-10 Figures 4 and 5 in position against a wall mately parallel with the plane of the surface. lamp filament 9 as shown in Figure 3. These apertures are either completely or partly filled with light transmitting The construction shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 comprises a container 1 for the lamp 2 of opaque material preferably with a material arranged to form clearly defined 25 black inner wall surface. The lamp bands of colour in a design on a flat surface in not less than two colours and in socket 3 is mounted on one wall of this container and a V-shaped opening 4 is the absence of coloured screens, in white provided on the opposite wall. Brackets bands between shadow bands. The in-5 are provided on the inner side of the terior surfaces of the container on which 20 wall with this opening adapted to sup-port plates 6 of glass or other translucent the light falls may be formed of any suitable light absorbing or non-reflecting material which will vary in colour accordmaterial. ing to the radiating bands of colour it is It should be understood that the apparadesired to throw on the wall 7 or the like tus forming this invention may be employed in connection with other lighting 25 as shown in Figure 1. When these plates 6 are in position their edges overlap and close the apex of apparatus, for instance a cornice lighting trough. Very fine effects may be obtained the V-opening 4 and extend along the by arranging in such a trough a central opaque plate with a V-opening and the above described coloured plates overlapedges of said openings substantially paral-30 lel with said edges. In use the light source in the container ping the edges of said V-opening. beneath the opening produces a series of Instead of an opening or openings on one wall of the container, the openings bands or rays of colour on the wall or like surface radiating out from a central may be cut in opposite walls of the con-35 point as shown in Figure 1. It will be tainer to co-act with a single lamp, or 100 readily understood that any desired series with a pair or pairs of lamps respectively mounted in double lamp sockets positioned of bands of colours may be obtained by changing the coloured plates in the V-opening of the container. about the centre of the container and respectively facing towards the opposite walls containing said openings. Very attractive effects are obtained by fitting a red plate overlapping one edge, Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invenand a green plate overlapping the opposite edge of said opening. tion and in what manner the same is to Although for many purposes a V-45 shaped opening is preferable to any other be performed, we declare that what we claim is:-1. Apparatus for forming radiating form of opening, experiment has shown that many forms of opening in the container may be employed for the purpose bands of coloured light on a flat surface in which the light source is positioned in a container with interior wall surfaces formed of light absorbing or non-reflecting in view. Again instead of a single aper-50 ture in one container a series of apertures may be employed with their correspond-ing plates of translucent material in several colours and instead of a single material behind an opening in the wall of said container with coloured translucent screens overlapping the edges of said lamp, a series of lamps may be employed opening arranged to form bands of colour in the same container coacting with a in a predetermined design on a flat sur- 120 series of corresponding apertures. In Figures 4, 5 and 6 we show a mul-2. A lighting device as claimed in claim tiple lamp unit fitted with a series of lamps coacting with a series of rect-1 in which the light source is arranged

behind a V-shaped opening in a wall of the container.

60 angular apertures 8.

In order to obtain good results is it

necessary to employ a lamp having a con-

centrated type of filament. A lamp with

a filament of the form known as "horse-

55 shoe " is satisfactory for the purpose in

3. A lighting device as claimed in claim 1 in which the light source is arranged behind a series of openings in the wall of the container.

4. A lighting device as claimed in any 130

of the preceding claims in which a series of lamps are mounted in the same container coacting with a series of openings in the wall of the container.

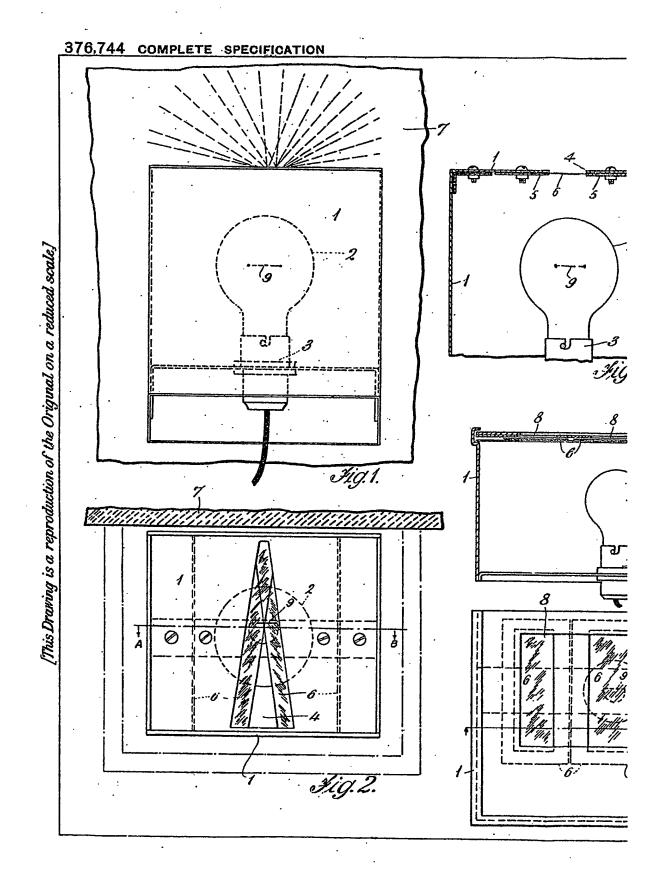
5. A lighting device as claimed in any of the preceding claims in which the lamp has a horseshoe shaped filament and is positioned in the container with its filament in a plane parallel with the opening or openings in the wall of the container.

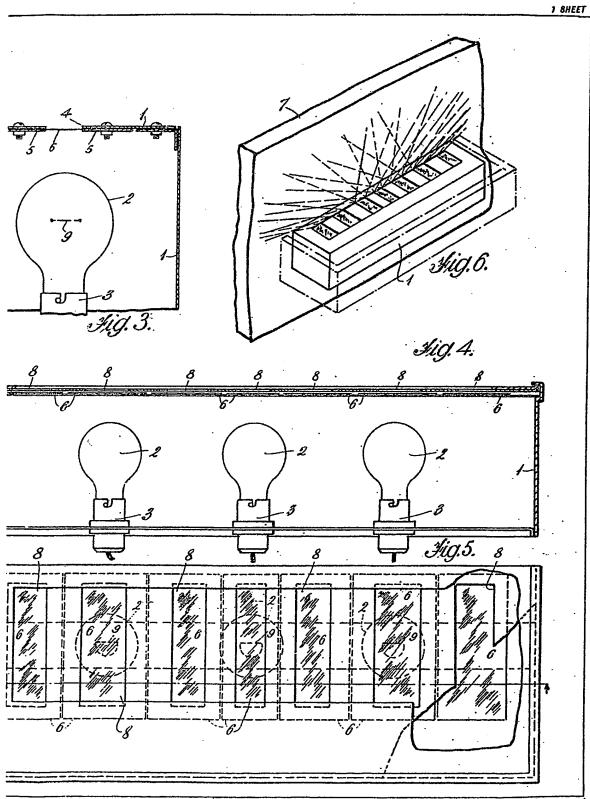
6. The lighting device substantially as described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1932.

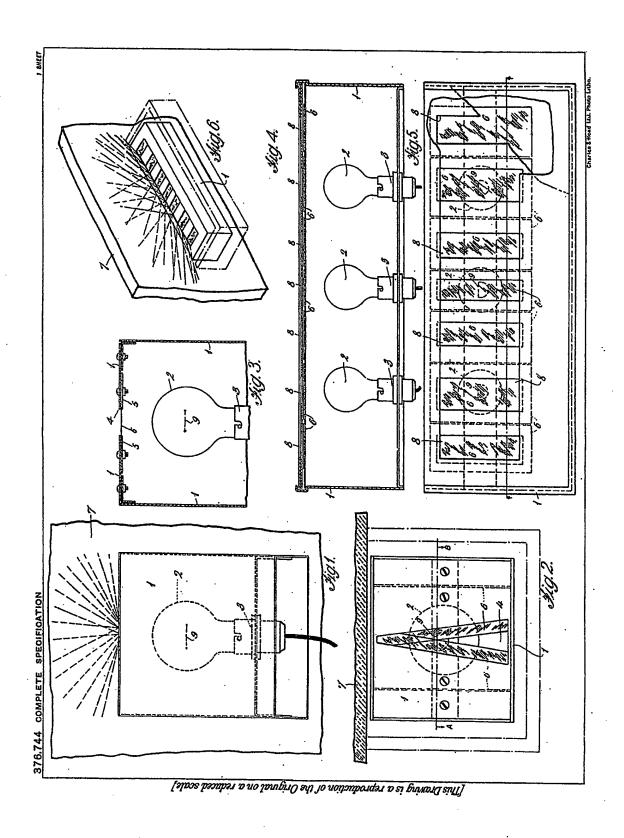
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